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VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE.
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SHIRT & BREECHES MAKERS.
Fit, Quality, Workmanship Guaranteed.
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Also Smart Neckwear, Stylish Boots and
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Hongkong, 5th August, 1904.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1904.

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Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the
Cuisine a specialty.
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Hongkong, 7th October, 1904.

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Hongkong, 8th December, 1904.

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11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.
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A fine, full, and fruity wine.

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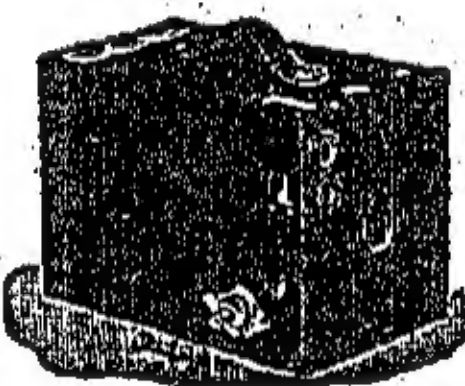
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THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

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GOOD WORK,
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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

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Hongkong, 24th August, 1904.

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CASES, UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, CIGAR, CIGARETTE CASES
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J. D. EDWARDS,
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CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
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Ship only the Finest Quality
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Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904.

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IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
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CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE.
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Hongkong, 17th October, 1899.

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1903.

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131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
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Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.

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THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-
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A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Tables D'Hôte at separate tables.

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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903.

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Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
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Special Rates for Tourists.
Lunch Service for Guests.
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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

MACAO

AND

CANTON

HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
Hongkong, will be found interesting and
enjoyable

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
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HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. Heungghan), daily to and
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these centres.
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For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

The following : The French squadron arrived in Colombo harbor on Sunday, 22nd. Bonaudy, has been the recipient of welcome at every English port at which he has touched on his journey; and British officers on the East are determined to let our French friends know that the *ententes cordiales* is as true here as it is elsewhere. At Bombay the French were lavishly entertained, and not to hand a proposal is on foot in Colombo to do the same to the French officers. The birthday of Queen Alexandra, is the occasion, and additional significance is given to the dinner if held on that occasion. The idea emanated from the officer, and the success of such a function depends upon the number of residents willing to show their appreciation. French friendship means to us.

On inquiry late this afternoon our informant by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that he was about to issue an invitation to officers of the French men-of-war to harbor, and if they were able to accept the dinner would take place on Thursday at the G. O. H. H. E. The dinner comes down for the meeting of the native Council to-morrow, has been presided. There will probably be 20 military and naval men, and 30 or more merchants.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, the members present being:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL VILHELMUS-HATTON, C.B. (General Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. L. A. M. JOHNSTON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWSTER (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. P. N. H. JONES (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Captain L. A. W. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. Sir C. P. CHATER, K.T., C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. W. K. YUK.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.

Hon. Mr. GEORGE STEWART.

Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary—Sir, I have the honour to lay on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 54, 55 and 56, and move that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer—I beg to second the motion.

The motion was carried.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary—Sir, I beg to bring up the report of the Finance Committee, No. 13, and move its adoption.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer—I beg to second the motion.

The motion was carried.

PAPEE.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary—Sir, I have the honour to lay on the table a paper being a report by Professor Thorpe, F.R.S., on his examination of samples of cheap spirits purchased in Hongkong. The origin of this report, Sir, is that in 1898 a Commission was appointed here to enquire into the question of alcoholic liquors, their soundness and otherwise. It was reported, among other things, as various analyses have shown, that these cheap liquors did not contain deleterious substances, and contained less fusel oil than genuine spirits. The report went on to say the evidence collected here showed that drunkenness was due rather to the quantity than to the quality of the liquor consumed. In spite of that report questions have from time to time arisen as to the quality of the liquor sold in public houses. To put the matter entirely at rest five samples of the cheapest quality of liquor sold in public houses frequented by soldiers, sailors, and people of that class, in the Colony, were obtained and sent home with the request that they might be analysed by the highest analytical authorities in the United Kingdom. This report is the result of that analysis and members will see that it entirely confirms previous analyses made by the Government Analyst of this Colony.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. SHEWAN asked the following questions, standing in his name:—(1) With regard to Buys and Lights, will the Government take into consideration the advisability of having the present fairway marked at night by Automatic Light Buys? (2) Are the present two small white lights in the Capehorn Pass adequate? (3) If not, what steps have the Government taken to replace them by better?

The Hon. HANCOCK MASTER—Your Excellency. The replies to the three questions put by the Hon. Member of the Chamber of Commerce are in order as follows:—

(1) Yes. (2) No. (3) A red light similar to that displayed by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Amherst Point has been ordered for Ma Wan Island.

ADJOURNMENT.

H. E. the GOVERNOR—The Council Meeting stands adjourned till after the conclusion of the meeting of the Finance Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Hon. Colonial Secretary presiding. Financial Minute No. 54.—H. E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Botanical and Afforestation Department, Other Charges, for Tree Planting.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary—This excess expenditure is due to the planting of trees and the removal of a nursery at Kowloon to make room for a building site.

The vote was agreed to.

Financial Minute No. 55.—H. E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services for Coals for Offices.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary—This vote does not show any real excess in expenditure. The excess is over the approved estimates, but the estimates are under what they ought to have been, as there was a similar excess last year.

The vote was agreed to.

Financial Minute No. 56.—H. E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a further sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Fire Brigade, Other Charges, for Repairs to Engines, Hose, &c., and Gratuities.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary—This excess was due to the long period of intermittent water supply, and extra work by fire-engines.

The meeting of the Finance Committee was then adjourned; and the Council Meeting was resumed, H. E. the Governor taking the chair.

REVIEWS.

The Food of the Gods. By H. G. Wells. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd. Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh.

The new romance by Mr. Wells, which has appeared before in periodical form, is perhaps not so "convincing" as some of his other quasi-scientific stories, but it is of absorbing interest, all the same, and few readers will be willing to lay it down until they have discovered for themselves what became of the new race of forty-foot giants that Professor Redwood's Herakleopolis food produced. Nor will they easily forget the amazingly clever and sensational account of the war against the giant rats. Mr. Wells' attention to details makes the reader realise the stature of the new race, and their terrible powers, just as strongly as we once grasped the dimensions of the Drobodignians. Throughout it all there runs a vein of the fine humour, born of insight, to which Mr. Wells has treated us most noticeably in his novels. More than professors will appreciate the delightful description of the subtle restraints effected by our Cousins Jane. We are certain that the author was not responsible for the erroneous and unnecessary sub-title "How it came to Earth." A better ending, it seems to us, would have been found in the final extinction of the entrenched band at Sevastopol; but to enter into that here would spoil the enjoyment of numerous readers.

Europe and the Far East. By Sir Robert K. Douglas. Cambridge: University Press, 1904.

A marvel of compression and condensation. As a volume of a historical series, meant for students, this careful summary of Oriental history by such a well-known authority, scarcely needs to be recommended. The story of the relations of China and Japan with foreign Powers is very concisely set forth. Sir Robert Douglas makes some sensible observations with regard to the spelling of Chinese names. Reforms in this respect are gradually being imported into the Press by the leading journals, thus doing away with much needless confusion. Ancient history is soberly dealt with, and some unexpected results of missionary enterprise are enumerated. The mission of commerce is recognised, the educational effect of the first railways and telegraphs being noted. A tribute to the sensible efforts of Li Hung Chang, who did so much to lighten the darkness of his nationals, is not omitted. The volume, compact as it is, does not leave the student stranded at the point where history becomes most interesting. The capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese is recorded, and its subsequent history outlined. The Revolution in Japan has a special and valuable chapter by Dr. Prothero, the editor of the series.

Body Building, or Man in the Making. By Eugen Sandow. London: Gale & Polden, 2, Amen Corner, E.C. Price One Shilling.

This "how to become healthy and strong" book, written or compiled by a man who is healthy and strong, ought to be of great service. Some of the exercises are sensible, if not strictly new, and there are a good many ready means for developing special parts of the body which are not known to all. The book is very copiously illustrated. From a literary point of view we are scarcely expected to criticise it, or we should call attention to a few faults. One sample, from page 63, may suffice. The reader doing an exercise therein described is bidden to "completely empty the lungs of air." That is impossible. The maximum expiration possible leaves one-third, i.e., 100 residual air to 200 expired. The book seems to advertise a good many things, but perhaps that is what it is for.

Politics for the Pocket, being the Perfect Politician's Complete Compendium of Fact and Fancy, by the Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds and the Manor of Hempholme. Price One Shilling, or nearly bound in red tape, 2s. 11s. 6d. London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

A most amusing political skit. A few quotations will best show its matter and methods. "If I had but known that perambulators were admitted into the House of Commons, England would not have had to wait so long for Army Reform." "Occasional inaccuracies may have crept into the text, for which the authors crave forgiveness." "Two and two make five—J. Chamberlain." "British workmen! You work too hard! You know you do! Your Trades Union says so! And yet Mr. Chamberlain says that Preference to the Colonies will mean more work for the British Workman! You won't like that, so don't lay so many bricks a day! Save some to throw at Mr. Chamberlain. . . Bread is cheap to-day. Ask your baker, and he will tell you it is dirt cheap. What will it be under Mr. Chamberlain's tariff? Nobody knows! Act up to your principles like men and vote for cheap bread and no work!" "The head of the Government is known as the Prime Minister or Premier. In former times the Premier was unknown to the law of England. The introduction of motor-cars, however, has changed all this." "On deciding to take over the premier-ship, you should write a letter to the King signifying your intentions and enclosing a copy of your credentials from Mr. Chamberlain." "The Liberal policy was outlined by Adam Smith, but it is rather difficult to understand how the 'Smith' crept into the text. . . a little work entitled 'Primer of Politics,' or the Liberal policy in the Stone Age. Being reprints of the recent speeches of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman." "John Bull as he really is (limp calf) by Swift McNeil."

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The report by Professor T. E. Thorpe, F.R.S., was dated Government Laboratory, 26th September, 1904. It read as follows:—

The five samples of spirits forwarded by the Under Secretary for the Colonies have been examined and the following are the results of the analyses:—

Mark—Govt. A B C D E
Liquor No. 127 128 129 130 131

Colour Light Slight Slight Slight Slight
Flavour Slight Slight Slight Slight
Strength 22.8 22.7 22.7 22.7

Percentage Grams per 100 c.c. at proof strength.
Acidity—Total 0.057 0.059 0.054 0.054
Voluble 0.022 0.025 0.023 0.023
Furfural 0.0000 0.0007 Nil Nil
Aldehydes 0.0010 0.0012 Trace Trace
Esters ("Gum") 0.0021 0.0026 0.0025 0.0021
Higher Alcohols 0.1220 0.1174 0.1017 0.1010

Solid matter in solution 0.204 0.192 0.192 0.192
Ash 0.028 0.028 0.028 0.028

From a consideration of these results we are of opinion that samples A and B consist of "patent still" or "silent" spirit with an admixture of genuine "pot still" whisky for the purpose of imparting the genuine whisky flavour to the mixture. These samples are very similar to what is usually sold in "public houses" in this country as whisky.

The whisky would not, of course, be considered of good quality from a commercial point of view, but the total percentages of "fusel oil impurities," and more especially the proportions of furfural and aldehydes present in these samples, are considerably less than are generally found in genuine Scotch and Irish "pot still" whiskies of high commercial quality.

Samples C, D, and E are wholly, or almost wholly, composed of "patent" or "silent" spirit diluted, coloured and flavoured to imitate brandy and whisky.

The "silent" spirit used in concocting these mixtures was highly rectified; and, as will be seen from the results of the analyses, the "fusel oil impurities" in the "whisky" and "brandy" as sold are very low.

Two of the samples, C and E, are coloured with caramel only, the colouring matter in the other three samples containing also traces of an aniline dye, but both colouring and flavouring matters are used in very minute quantities, and there is no evidence of the presence of any substance not usually found in spirituous drinks of this kind.

These "brandies" and "whiskies" cannot, therefore, be considered as in any way of a specially deleterious character; and apart from the quantities consumed, are at least as wholesome as spirits of the same quality sold in this country by publicans and other licensed traders.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 15th December.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BAKERLEY (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. T. SPENCER SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

TANG TSE U v. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

For the fourth day the hearing of this appeal against a decision of Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, made when he was presiding over the Land Court, regarding a claim for land in the New Territory, being Claim C. A. Survey District No. 4, was continued.

As before, Messrs. M. W. Slade and H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. J. Harston, appeared for the appellant; the Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), for the Attorney-General.

After Mr. Slade had made a preliminary address, the Hon. E. H. Sharp said he did not agree that there had been any obligation for the Chinese authorities. They had a right to re-enter and, since the occupation, this right had passed to the Crown.

The Chief Justice—Though there was no obligation, it might have been the intention of the Chinese Government to let them stay on.

Hon. E. H. Sharp—We have not lost sight of that, My Lord, and are prepared to argue on that point.

Mr. Slade—They say they have a right to avoid it.

The Chief Justice said that the Crown must establish that fact.

Mr. Slade said it was for the Crown to prove that they had a right to avoid the title. He submitted that in order to establish a right of re-entry they must prove that certain positive obligations had been infringed, and that they had a right to re-enter on account of such infringement. It was not enough to prove merely that there were neglected obligations; they had to prove that such neglect gave them a right to re-enter.

Hearing continues.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and left again at 11 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The steamer *Satsuma* arrived at Manila yesterday.

The Bochnall Line steamer *Manica* left Shanghai on the 14th inst. for this port, and is due here on the 17th inst.

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the Company's Registered Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, on Friday, 23rd December, is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—We beg to lay before you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1904.

The net profits for the twelve months after paying charges and all running expenses and making provision for auditors' fees, amount to \$46,239.91

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 4,283.58

And from this has to be deducted remuneration to general managers (5 per cent. on gross earnings) . . . \$ 4,640.07

Leaving available for appropriation \$ 45,883.42

Your general managers and consulting committee recommend that a dividend of 15s per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$13,750; that \$4,337.14 be written off stations and shelters; that \$20,000 be transferred to reserve fund; and the balance, viz. \$2,796.28 be carried to new profit and loss account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. R. K. Leigh and C. Evans and the Hon. C. W. Dickson having resigned, Messrs. J. Orange and J. Scott Harston and the Hon. W. J. Gresson were invited to fill the vacancies and accepted seats on the Board. In accordance with Rule 15 of the Company's Articles of Association, the present members, the Hon. W. J. Gresson, Mr. J. Orange and Mr. J. Scott Harston retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

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XMAS CARDS.

LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AH CHEE).

"ongkong, 28th November, 1904."

SIR R. DOUGLAS ON CHINA.

A meeting was held at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, on 13th November, when Sir Robert K. Douglas, Keeper of Oriental Books and Manuscripts at the British Museum, gave an address on "The Present Condition and Probable Future of China."

Sir R. Douglas, who explained that his topic was a wide one, briefly reviewed the circumstances which had, during the last century, moulded China's future. He remarked, in the course of his address, that it had always been a dream with the Chinese that the time would come when they would be able to drive the foreigners, who were obliged to now as much as ever, into the sea. The recent Boxer outbreak was the latest attempt in this direction. When the Chinese had found themselves, by stress of circumstances, compelled to yield concessions on paper, they had always laid the flattering unction to their souls that it was only for a short time and that afterwards they would be rid of us for ever. The missionary clause in the treaty which followed the war of 1856 had, according to the Chinese authorities, worked infinite mischief. It had admitted into the country many men who, for want of training and tact, had outraged the religious feeling of the people. It unfortunately could not be denied that, instead of getting the very best material, the missionary societies had been obliged to put up with in some instances any one they could get. They had been compelled to take men who knew nothing of the religions of the people and who, in their blind zeal, condemned to eternal torments all those who were beyond the pale of Christianity. He should to the last to deary missionary work in China. By their teaching, and by their example, our missionaries had done, and were doing, a good and noble work in China, but instances had occurred of the absence of wise toleration, and the result had been outrages, violence, and murder. The Chinese affirmed that extra-territoriality virtually was held to exonerate foreigners from obedience to all forms of law, and urged that if it were abolished the missionaries would be more careful in their actions, and the present tension on the part of the officials and people being thus put an end to, would lead to an understanding which would take out of the situation the friction which now existed. The feeling which mainly embittered the hostility to Christians in the Boxer outbreak was that provoked by the knowledge that the reformers were closely associated with missionaries. Thus Christianity had become, in the eyes of the Chinese, a symbol of rebellion, and a great majority of the mandarins verily believed that the empire would have no rest so long as the missionaries were allowed a free hand to proselytize and preach. The Boxers had for the time being received their quietus, but the original position of affairs remained the same. To the men who rose in arms in 1898-1900 the existing state of things was as repugnant as it was then, and they were but biding their time until, by a turn of the wheel, fortune might put the opportunity and the necessary force into their hands. So long as the Dowager Empress remained supreme, this attitude would be secretly encouraged in every possible way. She would receive the Legation ladies, and kiss them and make them presents, but she would be no more to be trusted than she was in 1900. All hope in her was vain. The only prospect of peace and progress in the future lay in the restoration of the Emperor to sovereignty and in the introduction of well-considered reforms. The Emperor had already tried his wings, and he knew, or ought to know, the causes of his failure. Let them hope that, when the time came that the Dowager Empress should cease from troubling, the Emperor would show a wise discretion in his choice of advisers and a more matured moderation in his advocacy of reforms.—Times.

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